



Agriculture Across Ohio

Red Meat Production

Commercial red meat production in Ohio totaled 21.1 million pounds in April 2016, down 0.2 million pounds from April 2015.

Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.98 billion pounds in April, down 1 percent from the 4.02 billion pounds produced in April 2015.

Beef production, at 1.96 billion pounds, was 2 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.41 million head, up 1 percent from April 2015. The average live weight was up 10 pounds from the previous year, at 1,348 pounds.

Veal production totaled 6.0 million pounds, 10 percent below April a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 34,800 head, down 2 percent from April 2015. The average live weight was down 25 pounds from last year, at 293 pounds.

Pork production totaled 2.00 billion pounds, down 3 percent from the previous year. Hog slaughter totaled 9.37 million head, down 3 percent from April 2015. The average live weight was up 1 pound from the previous year, at 285 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 12.8 million pounds, was down 6 percent from April 2015. Sheep slaughter totaled 189,000 head, 5 percent below last year. The average live weight was 135 pounds, down 2 pounds from April a year ago.

January to April 2016 commercial red meat production was 16.2 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2015. Accumulated beef production was up 4 percent from last year, veal was down 6 percent, pork was up slightly from last year, and lamb and mutton production was down 1 percent.

Ohio Commercial Slaughter, April 2016

Species	Number slaughtered		Total live weight		Average live weight	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	(1,000 head)	(1,000 head)	(1,000 pounds)	(1,000 pounds)	(Pounds)	(Pounds)
Cattle	7.3	6.4	8,440	7,296	1,169	1,148
Calves	(D)	5.3	(D)	1,743	(D)	334
Hogs	76.8	77.5	21,308	21,611	278	280
Sheep	1.7	1.5	192	167	116	110

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Winter Wheat Production

Ohio winter wheat producers expect to harvest a new statewide record yield this year. Wheat production in the State is expected to be 41.3 million bushels. The yield forecast of 75.0 bushels would be 8 bushels above the previous year, and 1 bushel above the state record set in 2014. Wheat continues to be in great condition, even improving slightly on last month. Maturity is ahead of schedule and the crop is looking even better than the same time last year. As of May 29, winter wheat

condition was rated at 1% poor, 15% fair, 56% good, and 28% excellent.

Nationally, winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 6 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 10 percent from 2015. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 50.5 bushels per acre, up 2.7 bushels from last month and up 8 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record for the United States.

Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production by Crop – Ohio and United States: 2014 - 2016

Commodity	Ohio			United States		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Wheat, winter						
Planted..... 1,000 acres	620	520	600	42,409	39,461	36,216
Harvested 1,000 acres	545	480	550	32,299	32,257	29,831
Yield..... Bushels	74.0	67.0	75.0	42.6	42.5	50.5
Production..... 1,000 bu	40,330	32,160	41,250	1,377,216	1,370,188	1,506,626

April Agricultural Prices

Prices received by Ohio farmers for the full month of April 2016 are listed in the table below. Some Ohio highlights were: April corn, at \$3.91 per bushel, increased \$0.04 from March and increased \$0.08 from last year; April soybeans, at \$9.51 per bushel, increased \$0.63 from last month and decreased \$0.32 from last year; April wheat, at \$3.99 per bushel, decreased \$0.40 from March and decreased \$1.40 from last year; April milk at \$16.00 per cwt., was unchanged from last month, and decreased \$1.30 from last year.

The April Prices Received Index (Agricultural Production), at 93.0, increased 0.2 percent from March 2016. At 86.5, the Crop Production Index increased 4.2 percent. At 97.8, the Livestock Production Index decreased 2.4 percent. Producers

received higher prices for broilers, soybeans, lettuce, and hogs but lower prices for cattle, eggs, calves, and milk. Compared with a year earlier, the Prices Received Index is down 10 percent, the Crop Production Index decreased 2.4 percent and the Livestock Production Index declined 16 percent. In addition to prices, the indexes are influenced by the monthly mix of commodities producers market. Increased monthly movement of strawberries, milk, oranges, and broilers offset the decreased marketing of corn, dry beans, cattle, and soybeans. The Food Commodities Index, at 96.8, decreased 0.5 percent from the previous month and is down 13 percent from April 2015.

Prices Received by Farmers¹, April 2016

Commodity	Ohio			United States		
	Apr 2015	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	Apr 2015	Mar 2016	Apr 2016
Corn dollars/bu	3.83	3.87	3.91	3.75	3.57	3.58
Hay, alfalfa dollars/ton	175.00	180.00	185.00	183.00	144.00	153.00
Hay, other dollars/ton	120.00	115.00	115.00	140.00	126.00	130.00
Soybeans dollars/bu	9.83	8.88	9.51	9.69	8.56	9.04
Wheat, winter dollars/bu	5.39	4.39	3.99	5.50	4.27	4.34
Milk, all dollars/cwt	17.30	16.00	16.00	16.50	15.30	15.00
Milk cow replacements ² dollars/head	1,850.00		1,700.00	1,970.00		1,820.00

¹ Entire month weighted average price.

² Quarterly weighted average price for the months February to April.

Milk Production and Income

Cash receipts from marketings of milk by Ohio producers were \$978.77 million in 2015, down 26.4 percent from 2014. The average price of milk sold was \$17.90 per cwt, down \$6.70 from 2014. Milk production in Ohio during 2015 was 5.49 billion pounds, compared with 5.43 billion pounds in 2014.

The milk cow herd averaged 267,000 head, unchanged from 2014. Milk per cow was 20,573 pounds, up from 20,318 in 2014. Ohio ranked eleventh among States in milk production in 2015.

Milk: Production, Utilization, Marketings, and Value, 2014-2015

Item	Unit	2014	2015
Production			
Total milk produced on farms	Mil. Lbs.	5,425	5,493
Milkfat produced	Mil. Lbs.	205.6	206.5
Milkfat	Percent	3.79	3.76
Utilization			
Milk used where produced			
Fed to calves	Mil. Lbs.	18	20
Used for milk, cream, and butter	Mil. Lbs.	4	5
Milk marketed by producers	Mil. Lbs.	5,403	5,468
Average return per 100 lbs. of milk	Dollars	24.60	17.90
Average return per pound milkfat	Dollars	6.49	4.76
Fluid grade	Percent	97	97
Total cash receipts	1,000 dol.	1,329,138	978,772
Value			
Value of milk used where produced ¹	1,000 dol.	5,412	4,472
Total value of milk produced	1,000 dol.	1,334,550	983,247

¹ Includes value of milk fed to calves and milk used by farm households.

Maple Syrup Production

Ohio maple syrup production was estimated at 70,000 gallons for the 2016 season. Overall, conditions were mostly too warm for sap flow. Production was down 45,000 gallons in 2016, compared to 115,000 gallons in 2015. The season lasted 27 days, unchanged from 27 days in 2015, and down from 30 days in 2014.

Ohio ranked ninth nationally in maple syrup production in 2016. Total Ohio maple syrup taps were 370,000, and the syrup yield was 0.189 gallons per tap. In 2015, Ohio producers reported 44 percent of sales as retail, 24 percent wholesale, and 32 percent bulk. The average price per gallon in 2015 was \$41.20, down \$1.60 from 2014. The 2015 value of production for Ohio was \$4.74 million, compared to \$5.56 million in 2014.

National maple syrup production for 2016 totaled 4.21 million gallons, up 23 percent from the previous year. The

number of taps is estimated at 12.6 million, up 5 percent from the 2015 total. Yield per tap is estimated to be 0.335 gallon, up 16 percent from the previous season's yield.

Producers were encouraged to tap earlier this season by the warmer than normal temperatures. The earliest sap flow reported was January 1 in Pennsylvania, Vermont and West Virginia. The latest sap flow reported to open the season was February 15 in Minnesota. On average, the season lasted 33 days, compared with 26 days in 2015.

The 2015 United States average price per gallon was \$36.70, up \$0.30 from 2014. Value of production, at \$126 million for 2015, was up 8 percent from the previous season. Beginning in 2016, Indiana, Minnesota, and West Virginia were added to the maple syrup estimating program.

April Milk Production

Dairy herds in Ohio produced 464 million pounds of milk during April, unchanged from a year ago. The daily rate per cow was 58.2 pounds, up 0.5 pounds from April 2015. The dairy herd was estimated at 266,000 head for April, down

2,000 head from a year earlier. The average price of milk sold in April by Ohio dairy producers was \$16.00 per cwt., \$1.30 less than the price in April 2015.

Ohio Dairy Summary, April 2016

Item		2014	2015	2016
Cows	1,000 Hd	267	268	266
Milk per cow	Lb/day	57.3	57.7	58.2
Production	Mil lbs	459	464	464
Milk price, all	Dol/cwt	25.80	17.30	16.00
Fat test	Pct	3.76	3.75	3.79
Protein ¹	Pct	3.10	3.08	3.10

¹ FMO 33

Chickens and Eggs

All layers in Ohio totaled 32.4 million during April, down 2 percent from a year ago. Egg production totaled 751 million eggs, down 3 percent from last year. The rate of lay during April was 2,321 eggs per 100 layers. On May 1, in the East North Central Region, which includes Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, there were 10.4 million egg-

type eggs in incubators, up 6 percent from a year earlier. In the same region, there were 15.2 million broiler-type eggs in incubators, up 4 percent from the previous year. There were 23.8 million turkey poults hatched in the U.S. in April, up 2 percent from the previous year.

Egg and Hatchery Production, April 2016

Item	Unit	2015	2016	Percent Change
Ohio				
All layers	Thou	32,887	32,353	-2
Eggs per hundred layers	Num	2,344	2,321	-1
Eggs produced	Mil	771	751	-3
East North Central Region				
Eggs in incubators, May 1				
Egg-type	Thou	9,839	10,422	6
Broiler type	Thou	14,639	15,174	4
U.S.				
All Layers	Thou	361,956	361,128	0
Eggs per hundred layers	Num	2,291	2,273	-1
Eggs produced	Mil	8,294	8,208	-1
Turkey Eggs in incubators, May 1	Thou	26,864	28,157	5
Turkey Poults hatched, Apr	Thou	23,263	23,813	2

Ohio Honey Bee Colony Inventory

Honey bee colonies in Ohio as of January 1, 2016 totaled 16,000.¹ This is 11 percent below the 18,000 colonies on January 1, 2015. During 2015, honey bee colonies on April 1, July 1, and October 1 were 17,500, 23,000, and 19,000, respectively.

Honey bee colonies lost for operations in Ohio during the quarter of January-March 2016 was 4,200 colonies, or 26 percent lost. The quarter of January-March 2015 had a loss of 10,500 colonies or 48 percent, the highest honey bee colonies loss of the five quarters. The quarter of July-September 2015, at 1,900 or 8 percent, showed the lowest number of lost honey bee colonies.

Honey bee colonies added for Ohio operations during the quarter of January-March 2016 was 760 colonies. The quarter of April-June 2015 added 10,000 colonies, the highest number of honey bee colonies added of the five quarters. The quarter of October-December 2015, at 200, showed the least amount of honey bee colonies added.

Varroa mites were the number one stressor for three of the past five quarters. The quarter of January-March 2016 showed varroa mites at 41.9 percent. This quarter showed the highest percentage of honey bee colonies affected by varroa mites,

while the January-March 2015 quarter showed only 10.7 percent affected by varroa mites.

Nationally, honey bee colonies totaled 2.59 million. This is 8 percent below the 2.82 million colonies on January 1, 2015. During 2015, honey bee colonies on April 1, July 1, and October 1 were 2.85 million, 3.13 million, and 2.87 million, respectively. Honey bee colonies lost for operations with five or more colonies was highest during the quarter of January-March 2015 and lowest during the quarter of April-June 2015.

Nationally, colonies lost with Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) symptoms peaked at 114 thousand colonies lost during January-March 2016. That same quarter a year ago showed 92.3 thousand colonies lost in the United States. Colonies with CCD loss were those that met all of the following criteria: 1) Little to no build-up of dead bees in the hive or at the hive entrance 2) Rapid loss of adult honey bee population despite the presence of queen, capped brood, and food reserves 3) Absence or delayed robbing of the food reserves 4) Loss not attributable to varroa or nosema loads.

¹ Includes operations with five or more colonies.

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USDA NASS Great Lakes Region
P.O. Box 30239
Lansing, MI 48909-9983
(517) 324-5300 FAX: (855) 270-2709
Email: nassfogl@usda.gov

Thank You to our Data Providers

The USDA, NASS, Great Lakes Region, Ohio Field Office and enumerator staff are pleased to provide you and the Ohio agricultural industry with current, reliable information as summarized in the following articles. This service is possible because you and other respondents provided us with timely survey responses. Thank you!